

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

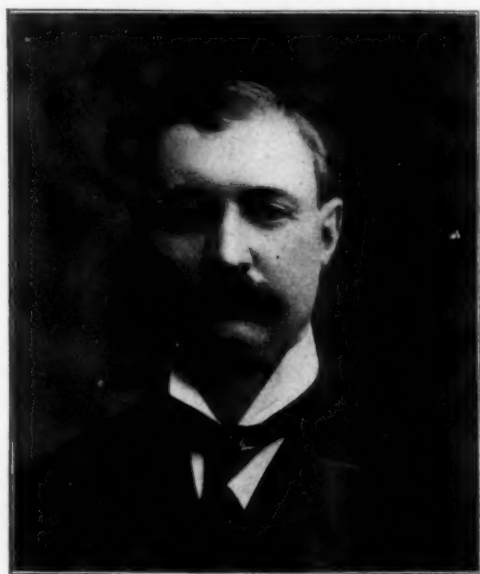


GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 17, 1901.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR
No. 3.

WEEKLY



PROF. E. N. EATON,
*Analyst of the Illinois Pure Food Commission,
Chicago, Ill.*

YELLOW OR WHITE

Sweet Clover Seed

Free as a Premium

For Sending us One New Subscriber for a Year.

There has been so much written about both the white and the yellow variety of sweet clover, that we will simply say here that if one of our present regular subscribers will send us \$1 with a new name for this year, we will mail, postpaid, to the one sending the new name and the dollar, either **one pound** of yellow sweet clover seed, or **two pounds** of the white sweet clover. This is a good chance to get a start of both kinds of these honey clovers. Better send two new subscribers (with \$2.00) and get the three pounds of seed. Address,



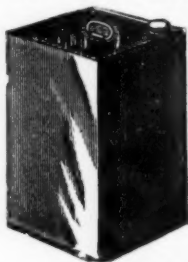
GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

BEST Extracted Honey For Sale

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

ALFALFA HONEY*****

This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough the Alfalfa extracted.



BASSWOOD HONEY*****

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms in Wisconsin. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Prices of Either Alfalfa or Basswood Honey:

A sample of either, by mail, 8 cents; samples of both, 15 cents—to pay for package and postage. By freight—one 60-pound can, 9½ cents per pound; two cans, 9 cents per pound; four or more cans, 8½ cents per pound. Cash must accompany each order. If ordering two or more cans you can have half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. The cans are boxt. This is all

ABSOLUTELY PURE BEES' HONEY.

The finest of their kinds produced in this country.

Read Dr. Miller's Testimony on Alfalfa Honey:

I've just sampled the honey you sent, and it's prime. Thank you. I feel that I'm something of a heretic, to sell several thousand pounds of honey of my own production and then buy honey of you for my own use. But however loyal one ought to be to the honey of his own region, there's no denying the fact that for use in any kind of hot drink, where one prefers the more wholesome honey to sugar, the very excellent quality of alfalfa honey I have received from you is better suited than the honeys of more market flavor, according to my taste. C. C. MILLER.
McHenry Co., Ill.

Order the Above Honey and then Sell It.

We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

Weekly Budget

Mr. J. A. GOLDEN has an advertisement on page 46, offering his stock of Golden combination Hives for sale. Better write him at once if you want to try his system of producing comb honey.

JOHN H. MARTIN, better known as Rambler, has been keeping bees for some time in Fresno Co., Calif. He is now in Los Angeles county again, and wrote us as follows, Dec. 29th:

"I have returned to the south after a successful season in central California. There was a grand rain here about Nov. 20th, but since then the skies have been clear. Bee-men who smiled broadly then now look sober. It is time for another rain, and if it does not come soon there will be a lot of blue bee-keepers. It is the old, old story—the bee-men here never know 'where they are at' respecting a honey season till well towards spring. After nine months absence from my old apiaries I find them flourishing, and the bees are anxious for a good honey season. And for which we all devoutly hope."

WALTER S. POWDER, of Indianapolis, Ind., writing us Jan. 4th, had this to say:

"I regret exceedingly that you have been so unfortunate as to have a fire in your establishment. You have my sympathy, and I hope the loss and inconvenience will be less than expected. I have often wondered what I would do in case of fire here, but in your case, with the Bee Journal on your hands, I know the situation must be very serious and troublesome.

"I have had no bill for my last quarter's advertising, but think the little amount might do you more good right now than later. Find check enclosed."

Thank you, Mr. Powder, for your kind words of sympathy for us in our "flood" of troubles. We hope you may never be visited as we were; but, as the saying is, "a bad beginning makes a good ending," we may end the 20th century all right—tho we will not likely see its end.

O. L. HERSHISER, superintendent of the Pan-American Exposition, wrote us as follows Jan. 8th:

MY DEAR MR. YORK:—A letter from E. R. Root has informed me of your loss, by fire, of the offices of the American Bee Journal. No particulars were stated, but I trust you had insurance protection, and that the only loss to the readers of the American Bee Journal will be some necessary delay. I regret the inconvenience you will be occasioned, but I have no doubt of the future of your excellent publication, even against the scourge of fire. It would be quite un-Chicago-like for anything in your enterprising city to be subdued by that or any other calamity. The enterprise of the American Bee Journal is well shown from the fact that, altho the office was burned on the evening of Jan. 1st, as I am informed, we had the initial number of the new century before learning of the disaster.

Wishing the American Bee Journal a prosperous century in the hands of its present proprietor, and his successors, believe me,

Yours very truly,

OREL L. HERSHISER.

As noted in last week's Bee Journal, our loss was occasioned by water, that was thrown on the fire which was above us. It was almost a miracle that we were not burned out also.

We wish to thank Mr. Hershiser for his kind letter.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 AMERICAN THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA BEE JOURNAL

41st YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 17, 1901.

No. 3.

* Editorial. *

Yellow Wax and Slow Cooling is a subject which receives considerable attention in the first number of the American Bee-Keeper for the new century. Editor Hill seems to understand that this journal teaches that any sample of wax, no matter what its color, and no matter what may have caused that color, may be changed into bright yellow wax by simply cooling it slowly. This journal has never pretended to claim for slow cooling anything more than that it allowed the foreign particles time to settle. The average beginner will have a cake of wax that has been rapidly cooled, and so of dark color because of its impurities. If nothing has been done to affect the color of the wax except the rapid cooling, slow cooling will clarify it. (Of course, it may be made still brighter by acid.) That's the whole thing in a nutshell. The editor of the American Bee-Keeper has emphasized the necessity for slow cooling, and nothing that he publishes in his last number militates with the teachings intended to be given here. It is a regrettable circumstance if lack of control of the English language has allowed any meaning to be given that was not intended.

The Long-Tongue-Short-Tube problem is still on. J. Warren Arthur, in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, reports advance at the red-clover end. The interesting details are as follows:

In 1898 I noticed my bees going and coming in one direction, namely, southwest. Thinking to find what they were working on, I followed in that direction, and found very few bees at work on or near the ground, and no timber of any consequence on which they could work. About a mile and a half from home I found a clover-field fairly swarming with bees, while a clover-field of 30 or more acres one side of it, not 50 yards apart, and not more than 40 feet from the remainder of my lot of 30 hives, had very few bees on it. Some two or three days after, I noticed the bees stopping work about noon, and taking my wheel I rode around and found my clover-field laid low. When the second crop came in bloom I again noticed the bees in particular, and found them working on this same field, altho the field across the road from my home contained many more bees than on the first crop. This fact alone caused me to decide that I wanted seed from that particular field. When the neighbor hulled his seed, by offering a few cents above the market price, I obtained it, but had to take the entire crop to get any. I managed to sell some of it to some of my neighbors, and some more to my father, who lives about ten miles southwest of me.

The crop of seed sown near me in 1899 was almost a failure in catching, and what did

catch was winter-killed last winter, while some fair fields were left over at my father's.

My prospects for honey last spring were anything but bright for 30 colonies, so I decided to divide up territory. I took five of my weaker colonies and one strong one to my father's; four were taken to a place where there were a fair number of basswood trees, altho badly cut by the canker-worm. Well, this fall I had 24 colonies to feed, nearly all being at starvation's door.

My father said when he cut his hay he never saw bees thicker on a buckwheat patch than on his clover. I made a trip to see how they were doing, and had the pleasure (?) of helping him haul up his hay; but when that clover-field bloomed for seed, those bees filled up everything tight; and I was surprised, on going down one day, to find them so. Now, I feel that that clover had something to do with it. But the weakest colony taken down there built up the strongest, yet could not have been fuller of honey than the other five.

It has been suggested in *Gleanings* that wherever there were bees with tongues long enough to work on red clover there would be seed matured on the first crop. The possibilities that lie in this suggestion are worth considering. It is well known that seed from red clover is secured only from the second crop, altho the reason therefor is not so well known. It is a very simple one. The fertilization of red-clover blossoms is effected mainly by bumble-bees. Unlike our hive-bees, bumble-bees start in the spring, not with several thousand bees in a nest, but with a single bee. So when the red clover first blooms, bumble-bees are so few that not enough blossoms are fertilized to make a crop of seed worth harvesting. By the time the second crop is on, the number of bumble-bees has multiplied many times, and a full crop of seed is secured.

Now, if hive-bees are secured with tongues long enough to work on red clover, it is easy to believe that they may fertilize the first crop. From this first crop it will be easier to obtain seed of the short-tube kind. A little explanation will make this clear. In the second crop of red clover there will be tubes of various lengths. Hive-bees may work on the shortest of these, and bumble-bees on the rest. So it will happen that the seed from this crop will produce blossoms having tubes of different lengths, with perhaps a constant tendency to revert to the original and longer type. Only by difficult and careful selection under such circumstances could a fixt type of short-tube clover be secured.

Now, instead of waiting for the second crop, let full attention be given to securing seed from the first crop. The hive-bees will fertilize the blossoms with short tubes, and those with long tubes will for the most part be unfertilized. So whatever seed is secured from that first crop will be of the short-tube kind. The next year it will produce red clover with

blossoms, all of which can be utilized by the hive-bees, and by saving seed each year from the first crop the long tubes will be automatically weeded out.

Tin Cans vs. Barrels for Honey.

We think most of our readers are aware that we strongly favor tin cans for holding honey. And we have not come to this conclusion hastily, but after considerable experience with handling honey in both kinds of packages. We are free to say that we don't care to handle any more honey in barrels, no matter what the grade of honey is.

Some of our good friends in Wisconsin—which, by the way, is a great barrel State—enjoy opposing our stand on the can, of course doing so in a good-natured way. But it is our turn now to refer them to the following, by Elias Fox, of Wisconsin, which appeared in a recent issue of *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*:

I can truly indorse all that was said in favor of tin cans as against barrels for the shipment of honey, at the Chicago convention. I have had quite a little experience along this line myself, and have decided never to use a wooden package for extracted honey again. I began putting it up in wooden packages with wooden hoops; and I found by letting them stand a short time the hoops would loosen up, and, unless watched very closely, and hoops tightened, there would soon be a leak, no matter how good the cooperage; and, even in shipping, the hoops would loosen.

Then I had my cooper use iron hoops, and my experience was the same, by letting the packages stand for any length of time, notwithstanding we selected the choicest and most thoroly seasoned staves and the cooperage was perfect; and the packages were made up a year before using, and kept in a dry place, and hoops retightened, and filled dry. If there was a piece of heading a little cross-grained the honey would ooze thru the pores, and even thru the end of the staves, and almost invisible knots, no larger than a pin-head. Of course, so far as the loss was concerned from leaking, it was nominal. But if you count the amount of honey absorbed by the wood, and the leakage together, it would equal, if not overbalance, the difference in the cost of the two packages.

Then, again, think of the nasty, sticky packages to handle, and hands and clothes daubed with it; and when barrels are in this condition, and rolled along, as advocated, dust and dirt will stick to the leaking spots, and make an unsightly package, aside from sneering depot platforms and car-floors, to attract bees, flies, etc.

The barrel side of the debate say if a case is dropt, the solder will loosen, and a leak would result, and that the cans are too unwieldy and too heavy to handle. A man should not be so awkward as to drop a package. But suppose he is, and the package should be a barrel. About the time you had it up to the wagon-box, and the head should burst out, which would leak the worse? As to the cans being a little too heavy, I would say they are; yet I have moved, alone, 5,000 pounds in two-can cases in a day; had ten rods to carry it to the

wagon, two miles to haul it, and piled it up five cases high, and my consolation paid me for the extra work in *knowing* there was not a drop of leakage, and no hoops to loosen while I slept.

We can not be too neat in handling and marketing extracted honey. So I say, give me new 60-pound cans, and I will guarantee my honey to reach *any* market in such a condition that I shall not be ashamed of it, and no loss from leakage or absorbing. If we want a *cheaper* package for dark honey, there are plenty of second-hand cans and cases to be bought as cheaply as barrels.

We welcome Mr. Fox to the tin-can side of the debate; and if he will only be present at the Madison meeting of the Wisconsin State Bee-Keepers' Association, on Feb. 4th and 5th, next month, we (Mr. Fox, Mr. Hatch and ourselves) will simply "do up" those wooden-headed-barrel chaps, like Messrs. Pickard, Wilson, McNay, and others. Of course, we'll treat them square(can)ly, but will see that they don't roll any of their honey-soaked and leaky-dauby wooden barrels over us! We'll just honey-can those boys so that they'll keep like any other kind of canned goods.

The Case of Utter vs. Utter.—As mentioned in a former number, we give this week something further about the celebrated peach-bee case of Utter vs. Utter, which came to final trial at Goshen, N. Y., Dec. 17, 18 and 19, 1900. Gleanings in Bee-Culture contains quite a full report of the trial, from which we take the following, written by Editor E. R. Root:

The case was a peculiarly hard-fought one; and after 25 or 30 witnesses had been examined on both sides the jury brought in a verdict, after being out about ten minutes, for the defendant, bee-man Utter.

I need not say that the National Bee-Keepers' Association took an active part in this case—one that seemed to involve the very life of bee-keeping in New York. It pledged \$100 to Bacon & Merritt, two of the leading attorneys of Orange County—lawyers who have been retained in some of the most important cases that have been tried in that vicinity.

There were many laughable incidents, and some queer statements on the part of the witnesses for the plaintiff, as to how the bees did and could puncture fruit; how they used their "horns" (antennae) to make holes, etc. In the lower court, several of the witnesses, I am told, testified that the bees got up "on their hind legs" and *stung* the fruit; went off and left the peach, and stung others; that a rotten spot at the points pierced by the stings would soon set in, and this would be subsequently visited by the bees. In the higher court, that same set of witnesses testified that the bees punctured the fruit with the "head end," and not with the "business" end. It was evident that the prosecution had realized the utter absurdity of the former statement. The plaintiff, fruit-man Utter, while on the stand, went on to describe how the bee moved its head first to one side and then the other, and raised up on its legs and flopt its wings; that after this performance he found there was a hole. This was corroborated with some variation by his two sons. It was amusing to see the plaintiff try to mimic the bee, on the witness-stand, as he swayed his head from one side to the other, raised up on his legs, and flopt his arms. His motions were so utterly ridiculous, and so contrary to the real acts and movements of bees, that every one in the court-room, including the jury, laughed, and laughed heartily. I sincerely believe that, if the jury had gone out at that supreme moment on the evidence then presented, we should have had a verdict in our favor, even without one word of rebuttal testimony.

Another witness, Mrs. W. H. Utter, the wife of the plaintiff, testified that the bees would alight on the fruit, and then with their "horns" make holes in the peaches. She stated that there were eight holes in one peach she examined, and that three bees were

on it; that, after they left, there were three more holes, or eleven in all. Mr. Bacon, one of our attorneys, in his cross-examination, got at the facts something in this way:

"You say, Mrs. Utter, that there were three holes after three bees had visited that peach?"

"Yes."

"You say that the bees made three holes with their horns?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where were these horns located?"

"On the top of the head."

"Two prongs like this?" said he, putting his two hands over his head.

"Yes."

"And they took those two horns and dug them right down into the peach, did they?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, Mrs. Utter, will you tell the jury how three bees, each with two horns, could make only *three* holes? Shouldn't there have been *six* holes?"

"Wy-ah, wy-ah, wy-ah; they took those two horns and put them together and then poked them into the peach."

"O—h!" said Mr. Bacon, with a wise look.

At this there was an uproar of laughter. When the jury and the audience had subsided, Mr. Bacon continued:

"You are sure the bees made these holes with their horns?"

"Yes."

"Well, don't you know that those are antennae, or feelers?"

Several had talked about the so-called "horns," and how bees make holes with the horns; but after the learned counsel had shown the *Utter* absurdity of the horn theory, then the prosecution began to talk about the "jaws;" and some of the witnesses told how the bees ran their "bills" down into the peach—meaning, of course, the tongue. But the bill theory was untenable, and the rest of the testimony was then confined to the jaws, which, it was averred, were powerful enough to puncture the skin of peaches. The prosecution claimed, among other things, that after the bees had punctured the peaches the juice ran down on the limbs, causing them to wither and dry up. In the former trial it was maintained that the trees were utterly destroyed; and even in this trial the Peach Utter at first talked of the destruction of trees, and claimed damage for the loss of trees and fruit.

The defense, on the other side, showed by two good witnesses that the plaintiff, Mr. Utter, the fruit-man, had said to each of the affiants, that these trees were going to die, and he would have to pull them up, and this was *before* the bees are alleged to have visited the fruit.

I do not need to rehearse here the testimony that was introduced by expert bee-keepers, tho I can not omit reference to the testimony of Prof. Frank Benton, Assistant Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Prof. Benton had been sent by the National Bee-Keepers' Association to render expert testimony on the mouth parts of the bees, and he certainly was the star witness for the defense. He showed by live and dead specimens of bees, and also by charts which he had brought for the occasion, that in his opinion it was a physical impossibility for the bees to puncture fruit with their mandibles or jaws; that the jaws of bees were very different from those of wasps and other insects having cutting edges or teeth. He chloroformed some live bees, and then past them around to the jury, after our attorneys had obtained consent from the court to do so. He showed them that the delicate tongue, so far from being a "bill" which could puncture a sound peach, was more like a camel's-hair brush; that it would be absurd to suppose that they would run this thru the skin of any substance. He admitted that bees could tear by picking away at fiber, but denied the possibility of their *cutting* the skin of any fruit. The jaws, or mandibles, had smooth rounding edges, which, he showed by charts, were different in this respect from the jaws of a wasp, that has cutting edges or teeth; that the mandibles were made for forming plastic substances like wax; and even then the wax had to be brought to a temperature of about 90 degrees before such work could be performed.

The professor's testimony, so far from bearing evidence of prejudice, was what might be

termed in legal phraseology, "candied," the kind that weighs with a jury. There was no evasion, and no attempt on his part to make *all* of his testimony in favor of the bees. When asked whether he regarded the experiment of confining a few bees in a box with a peach as worth anything to prove that bees would not or could not puncture sound fruit, he said that, in his opinion, it did not count for much, as he doubted whether they would even help themselves to honey under like circumstances.

At the conclusion of the testimony for the defense, the prosecution called Peach Utter back to the stand, and asked him whether the trees, the fruit of which the bees were alleged to have stung, causing the limbs to die, were alive and in good order. He said yes, in very good order. This testimony was produced, probably, to show that the trees did not have the "yellows" or "wet feet," as was claimed by the defense. But Mr. Bacon, in his final plea before the jury, called attention to the fact that the plaintiff *first* testified that his trees had been *destroyed*, and that now they were *good and sound*; and yet he desired compensation for the trees which he at first said were *destroyed*! Mr. Bacon made a strong plea, picking up all the important threads of evidence, and hurling them at the jury in a most forcible manner.

The attorney for the plaintiff, while he did not attack the testimony of Mr. Benton, turned his guns upon A. I. Root, shaking his fist in his face, and calling him the great "poo-bah" of the West. A. I. R. did not appear to relish the compliment; but the rest of us enjoyed the joke immensely, tho there wasn't one of us who knew what "poo-bah" meant. We consoled A. I. by saying that it signified something *big*, and told him not to feel badly.

Of course, no one could tell absolutely what the jury would do; but it seemed to be made up, if I could judge by their faces, of a lot of intelligent, thinking men.

The judge, in his charge, rehearsed very carefully and impartially the full case, and then said that the jury, in order to render a verdict for the plaintiff, must find that the bees of the defendant, and *his bees alone*, were the trespassers; and that it (the jury) should further give very careful consideration to expert testimony. The jury then retired, and in about ten minutes returned with a verdict of "no cause for action."

The National Bee-Keepers' Association exerted a powerful influence in the case, in that it enabled Mr. Utter, the bee-man, to employ the best legal talent, and, in addition, furnish expert testimony on the bee-side of the question, so that an unprejudiced jury, seeing and knowing the facts, would render a verdict accordingly.

This case was a hard-fought one from beginning to end. There was no lack of legal counsel on either side, and no lack of witnesses; but, thanks to the Association, we were able to show that the evidence adduced by the plaintiff was, for the most part, to put a most charitable construction on it, founded on misapprehension, ignorance, and prejudice. There is no doubt that some witnesses for the fruit-man actually believed that the bees did puncture sound fruit with their "horns or bills." If they did so believe, and if they heard our evidence, their belief must have been most severely shaken before they went away.

The Delay and Interruption to our business, occasioned Jan. 1st by the water poured on the fire above us, and which landed on our stock, will be over by the time our readers receive this copy of the Bee Journal. By another week we hope to know just what and how much of the bee-supply stock was damaged by water. Some of it is a total loss, some slightly damaged, and some still in good condition by having been well protected with tarpaulin covers.

We are not anxious to have another such dampener put on our place of business. While it thoroly "settles the dust" it also quite as thoroly unsettles things too much. However, trials and tribulations are the common lot of man and perhaps we are getting only our share.

The National Bee-Keepers' Association.

General Manager Secor's 4th annual report was sent to members of the Association last month with a voting-blank for the election of three directors and general manager. Mr. H. F. Moore and the Editor of the American Bee Journal were selected as the committee to receive and count the ballots. The result will likely be known in time for announcement next week.

In order that General Manager Secor's report may have a wider circulation we give it here:

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

FOREST CITY, IOWA, Dec. 11, 1900.

Fellow Members:—At the last annual election of general manager and directors, Dec., 1899, the question of uniting the two National societies was submitted to the members of both organizations, and the new constitution, which slightly changed the name of our society, was ratified and endorsed by a large majority of both old societies. It is therefore gratifying to report that what some thought to be two rival associations with similar aims have united, and the increased interest augurs well for the now-named "National Bee-Keepers' Association."

There is no doubt about the usefulness of such an organization, if properly managed. The question of its efficiency under the present management is pertinent, and every member may rightfully express his confidence or his criticism by his vote, or in any other proper way. The present manager does not pretend that his judgment is infallible or that the efficiency of the organization can not be increased by other management than his own. But this much he does claim—to have honestly and faithfully discharged the duties imposed to the best of his ability.

The board of directors and all other officers of the Association have heartily co-operated with the general manager in the business in hand, and therefore entire harmony prevails, so far as this writer is informed.

The kind and appreciative words received from time to time from members of the Association and friends generally are prized beyond compare. They are like sweet flowers found in desert places where one expects nothing but the hard thorns of bitter opposition. It is easy to labor when one is cheered on by encouraging words.

I have not in every instance been able to help those who have appealed to me. Some cases have been too hard. For example, it is not possible to collect a bad debt if the debtor is bankrupt and execution-proof, with no disposition to pay. Dishonest honey-dealers will sometimes evade their debts and escape punishment just as a thieving bank-teller will occasionally squander the savings of depositors and go scot-free. The suggestion is here emphasized that it is better to look up the financial rating of every man who buys honey, and the honesty of every commission man, before making a consignment, rather than try to recover a bad debt hastily accepted.

THE CASE OF UTTER VS. UTTER.

Several months ago, in the County of Orange, New York, two brothers fell out, the one a grower of peaches and the other a bee-keeper and member of this Association. The peach-growing Utter sued the bee-keeping Utter before a Justice of the Peace, and asked for damages done to plaintiff's peach-orchard by defendant's bees. The case was tried, and after a good deal of damaging evidence was introduced by the plaintiff, and astounding revelations as to what bees could do and did to those peaches were heard, the learned judge decided against the bee-keeper and assessed him \$25 and costs. While there was a lack of competent evidence that the bees were guilty as charged, it seems that the fruit-growers had the sympathy of the court.

The case was sensationally written up by reporters and the matter was given wide circulation thru many papers. The coloring given to it was generally against the bee-keepers.

The Rural New Yorker, however, used its influence to show that bees are not guilty of injuring sound fruit. But a letter from its editor, besides communication from many bee-keepers, convinced me of the alarm that was felt if this decision were left unchallenged. If that case could be quoted in the future it was feared that other bee-keepers might suffer. The general manager, therefore, with the concurrent judgment of a majority of the board of directors, ordered the case appealed to the county court, and it is

proposed there to try the case over again on its merits, with enough expert witnesses to get the facts before the jury.

As the brother who was the defendant in this case is a poor man, and, as in the judgment of the general manager, the matter was one which had to be fought out sooner or later in the interest of truth and justice, he pledged \$100 toward a favorable verdict. The Association will be obliged also to pay the expenses of several expert witnesses while attending the trial. The results can not be ascertained in time to go into this report.

BEES AND HORTICULTURE.

During the past year the general manager has compiled and published a twelve-page pamphlet showing the value of bees as pollenizers and fruit-producers. This was thought to be necessary because there is so much ignorance on the part of orchardists relating to the work done by insects in their interests. Spraying is becoming more and more common. When to spray and what preparations to use are shown, quoting competent authorities. Laws of several of the States in relation to spraying are also quoted.

This pamphlet has been forwarded to several members who feared trouble from neighbors who threatened to spray with poisonous substances while trees were in full bloom, and it is hoped and believed that this timely publication has had some educating influence, because no reports have come to this office of damage done to bees by spraying where it was distributed. It has always been my policy to try to prevent law suits rather than to win them. If by educating the people we can make good neighbors—neighbors who respect each other's rights—it is better than winning victories at the end of bitter legal battles.

The above pamphlet was sent to several agricultural and horticultural journals and in every instance was favorably noticed.

THE FIGHT FOR PURE HONEY IN 1899.

It will be remembered that the Association put up a fight against adulterated honey in Chicago last year. A statement of this matter was in my last annual report. While the outcome of the suit was not satisfactory to us at the time, later developments seem to point to the fact that it had a wholesome influence. The following extracts from Gleanings of Sept. 15, 1900, may be of sufficient interest to warrant copying here. It is as follows:

"At the Chicago convention we had the pleasure of hearing Prof. E. N. Eaton, chemist, and Commissioner A. H. Jones, of the Illinois State Pure-Food Commission. Both of the gentlemen expressed themselves as being highly pleased to meet so representative a body of bee-keepers assembled for the purpose of discussing ways and means for putting down the adulteration of honey. They told of the work they had already begun; how they had compelled the dealers thruout Chicago (the very hotbed of adulteration only a few months ago) to sell all food products under their legitimate and real names. Samples of honey mixtures were brought in, showing in some cases the word 'pure' had been crossed out by the dealer, and the word 'imitation' in plain letters had been written in its place to conform to a recent law enacted at a session of their last legislature. All kinds of honey mixtures, imitation honey, glucosed honeys, if they are sold at all, have either been relabeled or else the word 'pure' has been scratched out and the word 'imitation' in bold letters put in its stead.

"It will be remembered that the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, under the direction of General Manager Secor, and thru the personal efforts of George W. York and Herman F. Moore, (a well-known honey-man and an attorney), gathered up, a year or so ago, a number of samples of bogus honey. These were placed before the city prosecutor, and certain suits were begun against the vendors of the samples. It created quite a furore among the dealers, for the Chicago papers were full of the matter for the time being; and altho the first suit resulted in a verdict of "not guilty" for one of the parties on a queer sort of technicality before the justice, the result of this prosecution, while apparently a failure, was a far greater success than the Association could have hoped for in twenty years. How? Both Prof. Eaton and Commissioner Jones stated before the convention that the suits begun by the United States Bee-keepers' Association made such a stir in the city that it helped in no small degree toward the enactment of the new law now in force and being enforced."

I wish to acknowledge the hearty co-operation of the Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture. Mr. Frank Benton, assistant in the Division, has rendered valuable service by replying ably to enquiries directed to the

Department on the subjects relating to bees and fruits, and has put into my hands copies of correspondence in several instances where litigation was threatened, but which was averted by prompt and prudent action.

A CASE AT EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, was reported to the entomological Division stating that the city authorities proposed to pass an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of bees within the city limits and for *four miles outside*. The matter was referred to me, and such literature as was available was forwarded to the attorneys for the bee-keepers, and they were also referred to McLain's experiments. No doubt the matter was dropped by the city, as nothing further was heard of it.

Several other cases have been reported to me during the past year, of cities and towns threatening to rule the bees out, but copies of the celebrated Arkadelphia decision sent, no doubt had a restraining influence.

The general manager has written more than a hundred official letters during the year, besides hectograph copies sent the directors at different times, and besides the regular routine of official notifications and receipts.

Many of these letters have been lengthy legal opinions in answer to members who have been threatened with lawsuits.

The Association sent Mr. Abbott as delegate to the Third annual convention of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, which convened in the city of Washington, March 7, 1900, and paid a small portion of his expenses. The work of this congress is in the interest of purity and honesty of all foods and medicines consumed by man. It is laboring for the enactment of laws to protect innocent purchasers from deceit and fraud. The board of directors believe such efforts worthy of aid.

THE HAKES ADULTERATED-HONEY TRIAL.

January 22, 1900, Secretary Dr. A. B. Mason, at my request, attended and assisted in the trial of a groceryman at Jackson, Mich., who had been arrested by the State Food Inspector on the charge of selling adulterated honey. The suit was in the circuit court of Jackson county, and it appears to have proven beyond doubt that the honey offered for sale and sold by Mr. Hakes, was largely adulterated with glucose syrup. The court instructed the jury to return a verdict of guilty, which was done. I have no doubt that this trial will have a wholesome effect in Michigan and in all other States where pure-food laws are in force.

If impure extracted honey can be driven from the market, and consumers led to believe that what they buy as honey is really the product of the hive-bee, a better price may be realized by the producer of a first-class article. It may be well to state here that *quality* as well as *purity* is essential. No *unripe* honey ought ever to be offered for sale.

In conclusion I wish to admonish our members to keep out of trouble if possible. Don't get the idea that this Association can do everything. Bee-keepers must keep within the law if they wish to have the protection of law. Bees may become trespassers like other domestic animals, and bee-keepers may be liable for damages done by bees in some instances. It is therefore wise to avoid any conflict with near neighbors which your care can prevent. Infuriated bees in a thickly settled neighborhood may bring legal contests which this Association can not win. The Golden Rule is the highest law. Fraternally yours,

EUGENE SECOR, *General Manager*,

Mr. Secor closes his report with a financial statement showing a balance of cash on hand of \$521.15.

The Association now numbers 560. It is unfortunate that so large a number of bee-keepers have not yet discovered the personal benefit and security there may be for them in uniting with the National Bee-Keepers' Association, yet it is pleasant to know how much has been already accomplished by organization, and the present number of members gives hope that it may continue to increase. There ought to be a large gain in membership with the beginning of the new century, and now is a good time to act.

The American Fruit and Vegetable Journal is just what its name indicates. Tells all about growing fruits and vegetables. It is a fine monthly, at 50 cents a year. We can mail you a free sample copy of it, if you ask for it. We club it with the American Bee Journal—both for \$1.10.

Convention Proceedings.

Report of the Proceedings of the 31st Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 28, 29 and 30, 1900.

BY DR. A. B. MASON, SEC.

(Continued from page 24.)

Pres. Root—We are very fortunate in having Prof. Eaton of the Pure Food Commission of Illinois with us, and Mr. Moore, who knows him well, I have asked to introduce him.

Mr. Moore—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Prof. Edward N. Eaton, who was formerly chemist to the Minnesota Pure Food Commission. He has been a member of the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association, and has been very much interested in our work, and is really one of us. He used to analyze samples for us, and the time came when the Illinois State Legislature organized a Pure Food Commission. Under this Commission there must be a chemist appointed. The Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association recommended Prof. Eaton for this appointment. He is now the analyst of the Illinois Pure Food Commission, and I present him to you.

Prof. Eaton—I thank Mr. Moore for his very kind introduction, and the kind words he has to say, and I appreciate them fully. I didn't expect to take up any of your time this afternoon, I didn't expect to make any sort of a speech, simply express to you the gratification I feel in being able to attend this convention, and the pleasure I always have in attending bee-keepers' conventions. This is the first of your national conventions I have ever had the pleasure of attending—I hope it will not be the last. I also wish to express regret that Commissioner A. H. Jones, the Illinois Pure Food Commissioner, is not able to meet with you and address you this afternoon. He has been out of the city some little time on business connected with the Commission and returned this noon. I expected to see him this afternoon and invite him to come this evening, and perhaps he will be here. The members of the Chicago Association know how much interest he takes in the question of pure food, especially in regard to adulteration of honey. Before he had accepted the duties of the office he came before the Chicago Association and outlined to them his policy in regard to preventing this fraud and deception in the sale of honey, and that policy he has continued, and to-day there are but very few adulterated goods upon this market. Of course this is not the season for honey, but we expect to make a more vigorous crusade in the winter months when honey becomes a prominent product on the market. Adulteration has had a long and prosperous reign in this State. Mr. Moore referred to the work of the Chicago Association in trying to prevent the sale of fraudulent honey before the commission was started. We did not succeed in making any convictions. However, we did succeed in purifying the market to a great extent of the adulterated goods in Chicago, but not so in the small cities of the State. About six months ago, I think it was, we got a large number of samples from Aurora and from Rockford, in this State, and of the samples in Aurora, I believe, almost half of them proved to be adulterated. In Rockford the situation was not quite so bad. This was before the law went into effect, which was July 1st. As I said, we have not done much in the line of honey since July 1st. I have examined a few samples, and what I examined were pure honey. Heretofore the manufacturers of adulterated honey that has been put upon the market in the past few years have come to me and said that they will hereafter comply with the pure-food laws and sell as the State requires, with the name "ADULTERATED HONEY" in large type on the front of the label. When the situation comes to that, it will not be so bad for the bee-keepers. I brought along a couple of samples of goods that came in, within the last week, which shows to you another phase of adulteration. The goods are not honey, don't pretend exactly to be honey, but they use the word honey in describing the adulteration; the word honey is another name and the manufacturers of

these goods are only too willing to use that to assist them in selling the goods. One of them is called, I believe, "Malt Honey." There is no honey in the preparation at all. There is another name for it; they don't care to call it by that name; they would rather call it by the name of "honey." That company has been asked to leave off the name honey from their goods. The other sample is a syrup that is labeled "Honey Syrup." There is no honey in that sample, either, and that was taken by one of our regular inspectors out over the State, and since the law went into effect, the word "Honey" has been scratched off. We hope to prevent the use of the word honey altogether on the goods which do not contain honey, unless there is some honey in the preparation, or unless the word "Adulterated" accompanies the word honey. Of course, they can use the word honey if the word "adulterated" appears in large letters equally as prominent.

Mr. Green—I have seen honey on the market which was labeled "Imitation Honey," with the word "imitation" very small type. Does that comply with the law?

Prof. Eaton—No, sir; that does not comply with the law. The law requires that the word "adulterated" shall be on in large and conspicuous type. I have noticed that myself, but the company that has been putting out the most of it in this State intends to use the word adulterated. This [indicating] shows you the way it should not be, but it gives you an idea of the way the law requires it to be labeled "Adulterated Honey." You will notice they put this [indicating] in red letters on a red background as they don't show up as well as they ought to. Hereafter they have agreed to put on better letters. This is the label the gentleman referred to, probably, where the word "imitation" occurs in small letters on one corner and the word "Honey" in prominent letters; that is illegal. It will be hard to prevent, I presume, the use of the word honey in the way I have spoken of, because it will be impossible to apply the same principle to other goods. For instance, selling coffee, where the word "coffee" is used on the can; that word is so commonly used and there is so little fraud in it, perhaps there is no great objection to its use. A little more objectionable, perhaps, are the words "Fruit Cocoa" which some of them are using. I am very much obliged to you for your kindness. [Applause.]

Mr. Abbott—I want to call attention to the statement on the label. I want these bee-keepers to see how people trade on their reputation, and the cheek and gall of it. This reads: "This preparation is free from the deleterious properties of this and similar sweets,"—free from the deleterious properties, it says, of honey. I wish some of you would tell us what the deleterious properties of honey are. Think of a firm sending out an article like that and saying it is free from the deleterious properties of honey! If there is anything on God's earth that honey would hurt, I would like to see the thing.

Pres. Root—It seems to me the world is moving when the time comes in the State of Illinois, and perhaps in Chicago, that they have come to the point they are scratching out the word "honey" when it is obviously on a can of bogus stuff. We are making progress, whether the National Bee-Keepers' Association has anything to do with it; it may have had some little influence.

Prof. Eaton—It had a good deal.

Pres. Root—It is encouraging to think we have done a good deal. I would like to have that thing photographed, that word "honey" being crossed out, compelling them to sell goods under their own names. The committee on resolutions will now report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this Association urge upon the Congress of the United States the importance of enacting into a law the House Bill known as the Brosius Pure Food Bill; that we would impress upon the individual bee-keepers of the United States the importance of addressing a communication to their Senators and Representatives, asking them to give their support to this bill.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby heartily tendered, to the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association for its zealous and successful efforts to furnish us accommodations and music for the session of our convention.

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of three on legislation, looking to the securing of uniform laws thruout the honey-producing States, touching such matters as are of interest to bee-keepers, such as the eradication and prevention of contagious diseases of bees, and

the prohibition and punishment of adulteration of honey, and the injurious spraying of bloom visited by bees.

OREL L. HERSHISER,
EMERSON T. ABBOTT, } *Committee.*
R. L. TAYLOR,

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. York—I would like to move that this body extend an invitation to Commissioner Jones of the Pure Food Commission to attend our session to-night, and Mr. Moore be delegated to notify him, and come with him.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Burnett—I understand a communication came from Dr. Miller, explaining that his absence from this convention is caused by his sickness, and death in the family. I move you a telegram be sent acknowledging his letter, and sending the regrets of this convention and the hope for his speedy recovery.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Benton—I want to bring before this body a question which will perhaps require the president to step down from the chair a moment, and may I ask Dr. Mason to take it? He ought to have done so last night. I proposed last evening a vote of thanks for him, for what he has done in providing such fine stereopticon views and also his brother, Huber Root, who also assisted him. Mr. Root was so modest last night he would not put it, and Dr. Mason was so deaf he could not hear, so I now move that the thanks of this Association be tendered the President, Ernest Root, and his brother, Huber Root, for the splendid entertainment they have furnished us in showing the stereopticon views that we have had.

The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

Dr. Mason—Mr. President, I am a little bit slow on resolution matters, but I want to have the Committee on Resolutions put in one thanking the Chicago Association for their splendid effort in the direction of doing away with the adulteration of honey in Chicago. Some of us know they have been in dead earnest and thoroly at work in this respect, and I offer that as a resolution, to go with the others.

Pres. Root—Have you one to offer now?

Dr. Mason—Yes.

Resolved, That this Association thank the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association for the splendid effort it has made and congratulate it on the splendid success it has met with in fighting the adulteration of honey in Chicago.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Continued next week.)

Contributed Articles.

Double vs. Single Walled Hives—A Comparison.

BY J. M. RANKIN.

THE question of double and single walled hives has been discussed pro and con for many years, and there have been strong arguments on both sides. To determine for my own satisfaction the value of protection from the direct rays of the sun during the honey-flow, the following observation was made:

July 7, 1900, five 8-frame dovetailed chaff-hives and five 8-frame single-walled dovetailed hives were watched. The entrances on all the hives were $\frac{7}{8}$ x 12 inches and all were fitted with one super each. The single-walled hives were fitted with a flat board cover, while the chaff-hives were covered by a telescope cover having a ventilator in each end and an air space of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches all around the super. There was no noticeable difference in the strength of the colonies. All were equally exposed to the sun and all hives were painted white.

In the morning the bees were working freely in all the supers, and no difference could be detected.

At 9 o'clock the thermometer registered 89 degrees Fahr., in the sun, and the bees were all working the same as earlier.

At 10 o'clock the mercury had reached 94 degrees and the bees were still working lively.

At 11 it had warmed up to 99 degrees and the bees were beginning to cluster around the entrances of the single-walled hives, but were still working in the supers.

At 12 o'clock the column of mercury stood at 110 degrees and the bees were beginning to cluster a little around the entrances of the chaff-hives, and had formed a cluster of nearly four quarts on the front of each single-walled hive. No difference could be seen in the supers of the chaff-hives from their appearance when first opened in the morning. Those on the single-walled hives, however, were comparatively empty.

At 1 o'clock the thermometer registered 111 degrees, the highest for the day, and the conditions of the inside of the hives were practically the same as an hour before. There were a few bees above the entrances of the chaff-hives, while the whole front of each of the single-walled hives was covered with bees. The conditions remained the same until toward evening, and no more work was done in the sections on the single-walled hives that day, while the bees in the chaff-hives continued to store honey in the surplus cases all the afternoon.

Altho one experiment will never absolutely prove anything, it would seem that if hives containing bees *must* stand in the sun, it would be a paying investment to see that they are in some way protected from its direct rays.

Ingham Co., Mich.



No. 3—Extracted-Honey Production.

About Getting Stores in Proper Shape For Good Wintering—Brood in Extracting-Combs a Help at the Beginning of the Flow—Manipulating Extracting-Chambers to Discourage Swarming, Etc.

BY R. C. AIKIN.

IN the previous article was discusst the size of hive and effect of conditions upon the strength of the colony and swarming. We learned that a larger brood-chamber was necessary for an extracted colony than for section honey, or, in case the same hive was used, more care and feeding for winter and *spring*. I showed you that some seasons and localities would change the conditions, and I will further illustrate. Suppose the flow closed in June or July, and you have taken off the surplus combs, shutting down to the brood-chamber. If so, and there is a little honey gathered—sufficient to stock the brood-chamber—your colony gets in condition for winter; but if the extracting-combs are left on till all late honey is gathered, then you may still expect the honey to be almost all in the super, *if* the colony is *strong*. A weak colony would store in brood-combs more. Also the size of the brood-chamber makes considerable difference in some things, and as well more or less free communication between brood and super.

Suppose you use an 8-frame hive, and the extracting-combs are all worker; after the main flow is over when you extract, a very good plan is to take one extracting-chamber and place it under the brood-chamber. You may ask why *under*, arguing that if on top it will catch the honey if any comes, and saves lifting the brood-chamber. You are right so far as that applies, but you stop too soon. Place the extra on *top* after the main flow is over, and if there are enough bees they will occupy the extra, and if the weather is warm and some honey comes in, they will be after putting it into the extra. More than this, if there be a vigorous queen, and especially a young one recently begun laying, together with a light flow and warm weather, not only will the little coming from the fields be stored above, but other previously stored below will be moved up to allow the queen to lay freely. Remember that strength of colony, age of queen, temperature, nectar coming in, etc., intensify or diminish the storing above.

But here is another trouble with that extra on top instead of under: Leave your colony thus to go into winter, and before, or by early spring, at most, the colony shifts upward into the top chamber. Once the cluster is established above, should a siege of cold come on so that the bees can not go *downward* for honey, your colony would perish by starvation. I know this by actual experience. If the extracting-combs are to be given when the flow is probably over, put them beneath. So arranged, the honey that may be stored later is crowded in close above the brood, and thus the stores are made *more* instead of less compact. The good wintering of a colony is very materially aided by a very compact condition of stores, and the stores very close

to the cluster. In extreme cold there ought to be honey within or very close above the cluster. Placing the extra under gives room for the colony to cluster down as much as they please, and they will move downward only just enough to let the honey in above the brood.

But what about getting brood in the extra if under? Well, unless put there very early in the fall it is not likely any brood will be put in it; but if there should be it will be out before winter, and in the spring none will be put there until the colony becomes quite strong. But what if there is some brood in the extracting-combs just before the flow? It is one of the best things that could happen. Rearrange the hive by putting the brood-chamber again below, then on it a queen-excluder, and the extra with its brood on top. This will cause the colony to occupy the entire hive, and being stretcht so are less likely to get the swarming-fever. That brood—even tho but a little—in the extra, causes the storage of whatever honey comes in *from the very start* to be put in the extra, thus the queen has the brood-chamber to lay as much as she pleases. As soon as storing has well-nigh filled the extra, lift it and place a fresh chamber between it and the brood, and you continue to get the honey in the extra, leaving the queen full sway below. This will almost extinguish swarming in most seasons. It will also leave the colony again without winter stores unless the extra is again put beneath, or a late flow fills up after the extra is off.

I believe there is no better way to keep extras over winter and spring than by this method of placing them *under* the colony. It makes plenty of room below that the dead may fall away from the cluster; it protects the combs, and it also protects the colony against robber-bees. Of course I am speaking of outdoor wintering; if bees are cellared they do not need so much room, nor is it so imperative that stores may be in very close proximity to the cluster, tho I am sure that for *best* results stores should be very compact and close to bees all the time, both indoors and outside.

This kind of management anticipates only worker-comb in the extracting-chambers, at least in such as are put beneath the brood-chambers. A drone-comb there in late fall or winter, even in early spring, makes no difference as it would not be used; the time trouble would come would be in the last two or three weeks just before the summer flow. The extras may be put on top when the colony becomes strong enough to desire and use drone-comb, using an excluder between; but the objection to this is that there is so much extra care needed. It would be so much more simple, and a great saving of care and time, if every colony can be left as they are with their two-story hives until the flow is just on, when one job can be made of the entire yard, in rearranging hives. There is also this in favor of all remaining as they are till the flow is on—the operation of making the shift, rearranging and readjusting, so changes the colony that if preparations for swarming have been begun they would be discontinued. Every colony should be inspected to know if swarming is already anticipated, and cells cut out from those that have been.

I will add here, parenthetically, that if any queen is failing—and weakly ones will (many of them) be at it about this time—you will discover it. If there has not been enough nectar coming in to encourage to swarming, the colonies that have cells at this time, just at the opening of the early summer flow, are preparing to supersede. If the number of cells built run from two to five or six, it is a strong indication of supersedure, but if the colony is of good strength it will be almost sure to swarm. Remembering this, you can well understand that if you have only young and vigorous queens there will be much less swarming. A colony having a vigorous queen, stores normal, and room and other conditions to make it comfortable and easy, will have little tendency to swarm until the season for swarming with its encouraging conditions arrives; but aged or feeble queens may be expected to swarm under quite less favorable conditions, and earlier and later in the season.

I would not think of producing extracted honey without queen-excluders—they are necessary to confine the queen lest there be brood in the extras when not wanted there. A little brood just before the flow begins—say a week or a little more, that it be all sealed—serves the purpose of drawing the colony up to work there, yet does not interfere about extracting. An extra having brood in it when ready to come off for extracting, is much harder to get the bees out of.

It is well to give special attention to this matter of having the stores in close, compact shape for winter, especially in outdoor wintering; it makes a colony winter more safely, and build up better in spring—more safely because stores

are easy of access, and because if brood is closely bound with honey some of that honey will be moved to get it out of the way of the brood-nest, thus better feeding of queen and brood results, that would not otherwise be obtained except by a flow of nectar or by feeding.

If the foregoing management be applied in an intelligent and scientific manner there can be no doubt of good results. And the more one expects to practice the let-alone plan in the spring and early summer, the greater the necessity of the better preparation and obtaining of the conditions relating to stores and strength of colony for winter.

Larimer Co., Colo.

* The Afterthought. *

The "Old Reliable" seen thru New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Richards, Ohio.

FINDING A QUEEN BY FANNING BEES.

Yes, sir, I guess McNeal has a bright, new idea for us. It is according to the probabilities; and if he has tested the matter and found it correct it is worth while for us to test it too. If Queen Victoria was at your house, and you had a movable mechanical arrangement for cooling off things in sultry weather, the mechanism would be run right straight to the room she was in. So first look at the fanning bees outside the hive when you go for a queen in fanning weather. Page 792.

PROPOLIS ON FLOORS AND BOOTS.

That parasite, or incubus, or stick-tight-ibus, on the bee-man's sole—who has not worried his brain more or less for some scheme of relief? Propolis scraped off must needs fly some place (inclines to fly *every* place) and when a body steps he has annex a lot of it—annex it on constitution-follows-the-flag principles, too. Mr. Wilcox, page 793, seems to think that down in a cool cellar, which has moist sand only for floor, he can tramp around on propolis scrapings and not have them follow him off. Don't more than half believe he can do it as a regular thing—may be he can. Those of you who can rub in a dram of enthusiasm and a few scruples of faith-cure into the ointment may try it—remedy worth something if you succeed. I scrape sitting, hold feet still, keep a broom in reach, and sweep me a path before rising. How is it, brethren? Which way is orthodoxy, and which way is heterodoxy? and who will come with a better-o-doxy?

WIRE-RINGING THE QUEEN.

As to capturing the queen, the wire ring to surround her with suddenly, and lift her up with when she steps on it, will be new to many of us. Quite a number of trials we may need before fully deciding about the exact value of it; but it may be that we shall decide that it is a *very* great help in that line of work. The idea is capable of modifications; and it may be that it will yet be improved quite a bit from the way McNeal has it. Page 792.

CRUDE PROPOLIS AS A MARKETABLE ARTICLE.

I think I should look out for a trap, or a snap, or a rap of some kind, if a man wanted to buy crude propolis of me for 50 cents a pound. Price much above the cost of obtaining it, and rather out of proportion to the cost of similar articles—or should I post myself about the cost of varnish-resins before saying that? Anyhow, if a man came around and wanted to buy the waste dish-water of your kitchen at 5 cents a gallon, you'd let him have it; but if he proposed to pay 25 cents a gallon you would postpone things until you could form some opinion as to what the fellow was really up to. It wouldn't be easy for any one apiary to furnish great amounts of propolis; but section scrapings, to the amount of quite a few pounds, could be furnished *cheaper than not*. Costs more to waste it than it would to save it—it has such a won't-be-peaceably-wasted disposition. Those of us who use the wide frames to hold secretions can get a good few pounds any old time (not in the honey season) by scraping our frames. Page 790.

TWO BAD SLIPS OF THE PROOF-READER.

Seems to me the proof-reader must have been making New Year's calls shortly before he read the last After-

thought. Butter is *sold*, not "said," and the anti-progress monster was *fought*, not "bought." Nobody not already in his claws would ever buy him. Page 11.

A BEE AND FRUIT PAMPHLET NEEDED.

A little pamphlet which is not yet in existence was evidently what that legal man on page 803 needed—"The Habits of Bees in Regard to Fruit Impartially Stated by Authority." It should be gotten out by some government entomologist, and be reviewed and endorsed by Uncle Sam's head fruit-man. Then lawyers (and courts, too, to some extent) would accept it. You see, we uns are apt to state things pretty strongly on our own side—and if we didn't we would be suspected of doing so so sharply that *our pamphlet* wouldn't count much.

THE ITALIAN BEE "NOT THE WHOLE THING."

In Mr. Dadant's letter, on page 806, I was particularly interested to see that Swiss bee-keepers (as well as many of the British) do not give the preference to the Italian bee. By and by the whole actual fact about races of bees will get to the surface; and it is quite possible that the best bee for one locality will not be the best bee for another locality. Bees that could be depended upon always to crowd the queen with honey, and check her laying in times of plenty, would be very desirable where the harvest is all in one short flow; but where moderate flows are scattered all thru the season such bees would get so weak as to be worthless. And the Italian is the worst of a queen-crowder that we have, I believe.

BIOCRAPHICAL.

Mr. J. B. Hall, of Canada.

The man whose portrait we are permitted to present on the next page, is one of Canada's very brightest and best bee-keepers. We had the great pleasure of meeting Mr. Hall at the convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association held in Toronto, Ont., in September, 1895—the last convention which Father Langstroth attended.

Editor H. E. Hill, of the American Bee-Keeper, was at one time an apiarian pupil of Mr. Hall, and to this day takes much pride in that fact, as well he may. Recently Mr. Hill had this to say of his former teacher, in his paper which he so ably edits:

We have pleasure in presenting in this number a most excellent portrait of Mr. J. B. Hall, of Ontario, one of the Dominion's acknowledged leaders in things apicultural.

While Mr. Hall is a very earnest and popular association worker, it is to be regretted that, for some years past, all persuasion and force, in their oft-repeated applications, have proven inadequate to the purpose of eliciting from his pen contributions to the bee-keeping press. This is the more to be deplored when we consider the fact that Mr. Hall's pen productions have a style at once interesting and instructive, peculiarly their own. A more methodical and painstaking bee-master than Mr. Hall can not be found—nor a more successful one. Too many futile efforts have stealthily been made to remove the "bushel" in which so much "light" is confined, to leave any hope for the future in that direction; but, were it not for the profound respect which we feel for this esteemed instructor of our youth, we should not hesitate to suggest the trial of a quicker method of removing it. This might, however, prove equally ineffectual, and we shall neither try nor recommend the kicking plan.

Mr. Hall is a producer of honey, and, being such, he says he has nothing but honey to sell. His favorite bee for the production of comb-honey is an Italian-Carniolan cross, of which he has an excellent strain. He is the originator of the thick top-bar and of the wood-zinc excluder; tho too modest to assert his right to the honor.

In the conduct of his business, Mr. Hall's operations

are governed by attendant conditions and their immediate requirements, from the standpoint of independent reason, and not according to any set of stereotyped rules, as is too frequently the case with bee-keepers. He is, obviously, a case of "the right man in the right place;" and there is ample evidence on every side, of the wisdom of his choice in adopting apiculture as his profession.

At the present time a week seldom passes in which we do not have occasion to recall some of the advice and admonitions given with his characteristic earnestness and kindly manner, 15 years ago, when he labored to eliminate the erroneous ideas which we had previously acquired, and to establish in their stead a clear understanding of what they appeared to be a most obscure subject.

That our younger readers may fully appreciate the picture, we have pleasure in reproducing a few paragraphs from the Canadian Bee Journal's report of the meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, held at Toronto, in December, 1899. Mr. McKnight's motion was evidently a spontaneous outgrowth of the same sense of obligation and high esteem to which every man is subject who has been intimately associated with the gentleman whom he sought to honor. It is a sense of obligation and esteem which, as we know by actual experience, constantly increases by long and very intimate association:

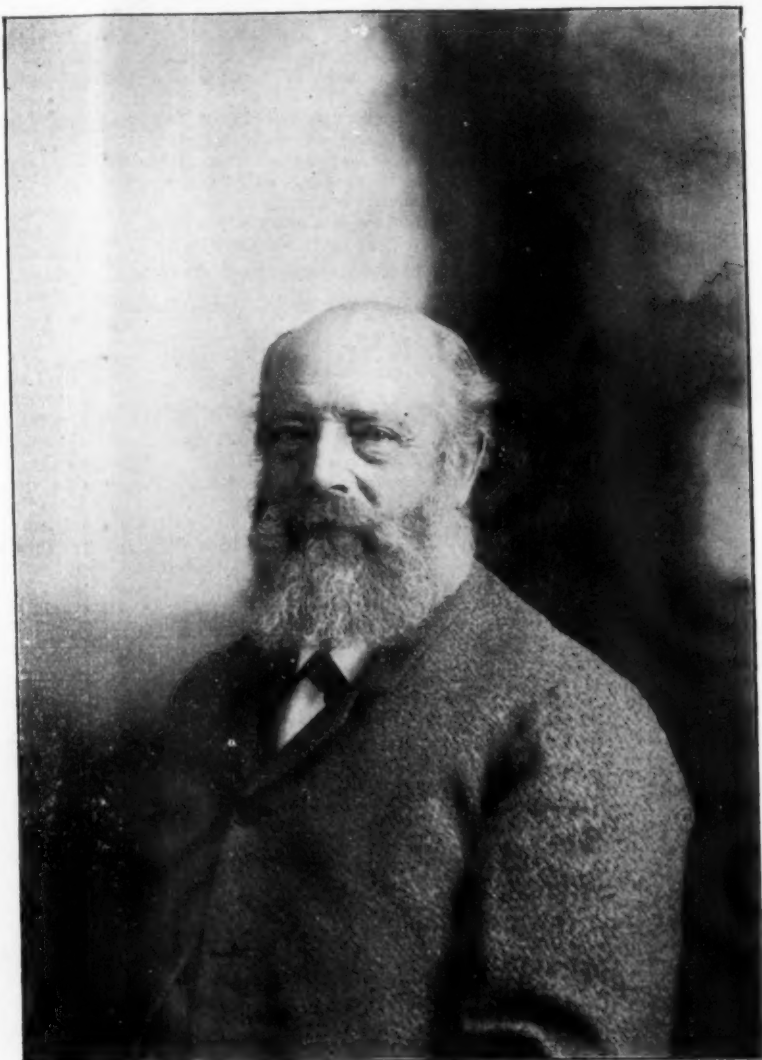
"Mr. McKnight—There is a little matter which I would like to bring up. We have a gentleman with us during this convention who is here only by the solicitation of a great many members. This Association has been a great success right from the first until now, and that is something creditable. There have been men who have done more than Mr. J. B. Hall has for this Association in a purely business way; but I want to tell you there is not a man belonging to this Association now, or ever did belong, who has made its meetings so interesting and practical as our friend Hall. [Applause.] He has been the life and soul of our Association meetings for the last 19 years. Like myself, the world is largely behind him; he has not many years to be here, and I think it would be a graceful thing to do anything in our power to show our appreciation of the value of his services. Altho he does not say very much outside of this Association, Mr. J. B. Hall is known all over the continent of America. I would like to move that this Association make J. B. Hall a life member—that is all. [Loud applause]. I would like, if it were in my power, to confer some higher honor upon him, but I know he does not want it; and I am not sure whether he would appreciate even this; but I know it is our duty to show Mr. Hall some mark of the appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered to the bee-keeping interests of this Province. I hope this will not be made a precedent; it would be very little honor if all the old men were associated with him; I would like to see Mr. J. B. Hall the one and only life member of this Association during my lifetime.

"Mr. Brown—I have very much pleasure in seconding Mr. McKnight's motion. I can indorse every word he has said with reference to Mr. Hall.

"The motion was carried by a rising vote, and the singing of 'He's a Jolly Good Fellow,' after which Mr. Hall briefly and suitably replied."

"The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom" is the name of the finest bee-keeper's song—words by Hon. Eugene Secor and music by Dr. C. C. Miller. This is thought by some to be the best bee-song yet written by Mr. Secor and Dr. Miller. It is, indeed, a "hummer." We can furnish a single copy of it postpaid, for 10 cents, or 3 copies for 25 cents. Or, we will mail a half-dozen copies of it for sending us one new yearly subscription to the American Bee Journal at \$1.00.

Queen-Rearing is a very interesting part of bee-keeping. Mr. Doolittle's book tells practically all about the subject. See the offer we make on page 30 of last number.



Mr. J. B. Hall, of Ontario, Canada.

—From American Bee-Keeper.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

A Beginner's Questions.

This is my first year with bees, and I would like to know how to keep them successfully. I want to increase as well as to work for comb honey.

We have cold weather and snow usually from Dec. 15th to March 15th. It has been from 5 to 10 degrees below zero here for 10 days, and lots of snow on the ground.

1. What kind of hives and supers should I use for best results?

2. I took the third frame of brood from an 8-frame dovetailed hive last summer, and put it into a hive with foundation, in order to get the swarm to stay, as well as to strengthen them. The colony was strong at the time with bees and honey. On examining, before I put them into the cellar, I was surprised to find how few there were dead, and I now have a colony with eight brood-frames of honey.

On removing the frame of brood, I brushed all the bees from it. What caused them to dwindle and die?

3. Can I feed those combs of honey to two weak colonies I have, or should I give them sugar syrup? I am wintering 20 colonies in frame and box hives.

4. I had five colonies last spring that gave me 20 to 30 pounds of surplus comb honey each. The swarms gave me no surplus. I put them on new stands with one frame of brood and seven frames of foundation 3 inches wide. What could I have done to make them do any better?

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ANSWERS.—1. The kind of frame hive you already have is the one to continue, unless there is some good reason for making a change, for it is a very troublesome thing to have two kinds of hives in the same apiary, especially if they have frames of different sizes. The size of frame most generally in use is probably as good as any, measuring $17\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, outside measure. This is the frame used in the dovetailed or Langstroth hive.

2. Very likely they were queenless.

3. It will be all right to use the combs of honey, unless the bees were diseased, which is not likely.

4. You got all your honey from the old colonies, and none from the swarms. It may be that you would have had more honey if you had depended more on the swarms by managing in this way: When the swarm issues, put it on the old stand, setting the old hive close beside it. A week later remove the old hive to a new location. That will throw the whole field-force into the swarm, and altho you may get nothing from the old colony, you will have a strong force in the swarm, and your total yield may be greater.

What Killed the Bees?—Other Questions.

The season of 1900 opened the best in many years, with a big flow from fruit-bloom, mostly from plum and wild cherry, the scales showing a gain of four to six pounds per day. Then the great drouth commenced, which lasted until Aug. 4th. It was too dry for basswood to yield nectar. From the above date until September there was almost a daily rain. The stores from the spring-flow were about all gone, and it looked as if every colony would have to be fed, or starve. The rain brought an immense growth of weeds on the wheat stubble, and with a few fair days the bees filled their hives with the most villainous honey you ever saw, almost black, and the flavor was worse than anything I ever met with before. It was from what is called wild buckwheat—a vine that has a seed shaped like buckwheat. A few cold, rainy days followed, when the bees commenced throwing out dead larvae and young bees. Examining, I found frames of brood being uncapped, with not an egg or young bee alive. This was the case with every colony (about 80), and there was not another bee reared, to the best of my knowledge, and I examined them frequently.

1. Now, the question is, what killed them?

2. Will they rear brood in the spring on such stores?

3. Will it be best to take the honey away and feed as soon as taken from the cellar? They seem to be wintering all right, with no unusual number dying.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know. It looks as tho that villainous black imitation of honey killed them. Yet from what you say they must have been living on the same stuff since, and it does not hurt them. It is just possible that they got something poisonous that killed them, and none of it is now in the hives.

2. As they are wintering well upon it, it is quite likely they will rear brood with it next spring.

3. Keep a close watch in spring, and if everything goes straight, and brood appears healthy, let it be; but if the brood dies, or there is no brood, then change the stores.

Spring Feeding—Two Apiaries or One?

1. Do you know of any objection to the following plan of feeding and strengthening a colony in the spring? Would bees object to the partial division of their home when in two hives? If not, would they be less likely to swarm, being on 16 Langstroth frames?

Start feeding an 8-frame colony early in the spring, and before the queen gets crowded put them in a 10-frame hive. Go on feeding, and then transfer them to two 8-frame hives set close together, with the adjacent sides perforated every few inches, and with a bee-way top and bot-

tom. Go on feeding gently until a week before the honey-flow, and then put on two supers, side by side.

2. Will bees refrain from carrying up syrup fed to them, so long as the queen is not crowded?

3. Do you think there would be any advantage, so far as yield of honey is concerned, in dividing an apiary of 140 colonies, spring count, when the out-apiary is to be only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant from the home-apiary, assuming, of course, equal conditions all around as to bloom? MINN.

ANSWERS.—1. The probability is that the queen would not go readily from one hive to the other, when you had the two hives side by side with holes for passageways, and if she did go from one to the other, there would be some likelihood of the bees starting queen-cells in the one she had left.

Instead of first changing from the 8-frame hive to a 10-frame, and then to two 8-frame hives side by side, it would be much simpler, and probably better, to start at once with the two 8-frame hives, putting one hive over the other. As soon as you think the bees are in danger of being crowded with only eight frames, put the second story under the first. Even if this is done before the bees are at all crowded, it will do no hurt. The heat of the hive rises, and an empty hive below would not cool off the brood-nest as it would with the empty hive above or at the side. Then when the bees became crowded above they could work down into the lower story; or, if you thought they were too lazy about it you could put a frame of brood from the upper story in the lower story. But when it comes time to put on supers, I have always found it better to take away one story, crowding with brood the story left.

2. Yes, the bees will store in the brood-combs anything fed to them, so long as there is plenty of room there. But it is not wise to crowd the brood-nest at any time, for there is a possibility that the combs may fill up so rapidly with brood that the bees will feel obliged to empty some of the cells in the brood-combs of their stores, carrying the same up into the super, altho when the stores were given there may have been abundance of room in the brood-combs.

3. Most surely, in any ordinary location. The only exception would be in some location so remarkably rich in resources that 140 colonies could get all they could gather without going farther than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from home.

Using Extracted Honey-Dew Profitably.

How can extracted honey-dew be used in the apiary to good profit and advantage? What other uses can there be made of it?

KANSAS CITY.

ANSWER.—It can be fed to good advantage in the spring to be worked up into brood. It may also be sold for manufacturing purposes.

Getting Extra Extracting-Combs.

Being short of extracting-combs, I am thinking of filling the supers next spring with combs, and the frames with starters, half and half, alternately. How would it do?

I extracted my fall aster honey in November, and got about 40 pounds to the colony, which makes about 70 pounds for the year—about an average with us here. I winter my bees outdoors, of course, and up to this time they have had a good flight every day, if not raining.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANSWER.—If I understand you rightly, there will be a fully-drawn comb, then a frame with a starter perhaps an inch deep, then a drawn comb, then a starter, and so on. An objection to this, especially if the harvest is at first a little slow, is that the bees will draw out deeper the cells of the fully-finished combs, and will make the newly built combs very thin. It may be better to have all the drawn combs together on one side, and all the starters together on the other side. Then your combs will be more uniform in thickness. If the extracting-combs are of the same size as the brood-combs, you might like the plan of having the new combs built in the brood-nest instead of in the super. In that case you can alternate the frames, for when used for brood there will not be the same danger of having the combs unequal in thickness. Moreover, if you prefer worker-combs, you will have less drone-comb built in the brood-nest than in the super.

The Premiums offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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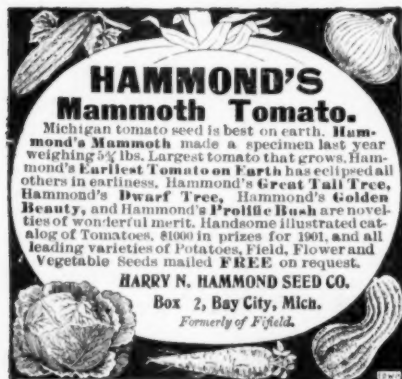
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GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

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GENERAL ITEMS**A Good Report For 1900.**

I started the season of 1900 with 62 colonies of bees, increasing to 115 colonies, and got 4500 pounds of nice honey, all of which I sold in the home market. One-third of it was comb-honey, which I sold for 10 cents per pound, and the extracted at 8½ cents.

LON ROSSON.

Ellis Co., Tex., Dec. 27.

Bees Did Fairly Well.

My bees did fairly well the past season, averaging 50 pounds per colony, but it was very dry all summer, and one of my neighbors did not get any honey at all. There are very few beekeepers around here, and our bees have a large range. They are wintering finely so far; Dec. 23d and 24th they had a good flight, and look healthy and strong in numbers.

I am going to try the fences and plain sections next season as I believe they are an improvement.

J. WARREN SHERMAN.

Suffolk Co., N. Y., Dec. 29.

Report For the Season of 1900.

We have had another poor honey season in Texas, altho there was considerably more honey produced than in 1899. We commenced the season with 500 colonies, had but little increase, and harvested 21,000 pounds of honey, divided as follows: Extracted 11,900 pounds; bulk comb, 7,840 pounds; section honey, 1,464 pounds. We have had abundant fall rains, and vegetation is up; we therefore expect a good crop for 1901.

A few days ago we sent our renewal to the American Bee Journal, which we can not do without.

O. P. HYDE & SON.

Williamson Co., Tex., Jan. 1.

Bumble-Bees in Winter.

On page 809 (1900) a beginner asks, "Where do bumble-bees winter?" I am pleased with the question, and would like to have some naturalist tell us all about it.

In Canada we have several kinds of bumble-bees, some very small and others all the way to very large. They

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are variously and beautifully marked with pleasing colors. The smallest of all are the rarest, but their nests are the richest in honey. The medium sizes winter generally in the woods under old logs, where there is a large accumulation of old leaves. The smallest and largest may winter in the same fashion, but I don't know about that. I have often wondered if it could be that they migrate to the South like the birds, and spend a season there, and return North the following spring. Only the queens live thru the winter. I have handled a good deal of wood, logs, rails, and timber in my day, but never found any of the smallest or the largest kinds in winter. Who will tell us all about it, in the columns of the "Old Reliable," just by way of diversion and information?

Ontario, Canada. S. T. PETTIT.

Bees Didn't Do Well.

I have 20 colonies of bees, but they didn't do well last season. We hope next season will be a better one for bee-keepers.

I appreciate the Bee Journal very much, and can't very well get along without it.

H. C. ROBERTS.

Lawrence Co., Ohio, Jan. 8.

Bees Wintering Nicely.

Bees are wintering nicely in the cellar, but no snow on the ground is hard on the clover.

N. STAININGER.

Cedar Co., Iowa, Dec. 12, 1900.

No Honey Last Season.

I have 29 colonies of bees in good condition on the summer stands, but I got no honey the past season. There

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If, instead of sending for a sample, you send us 25c we will send you "Health" booklet, a 25c box and a handsome gold stick-pin, set with emerald, ruby or pearl, warranted to be worth double the money. Order by number. This is an extra introductory offer. Only one pin to one person. If unsatisfactory, money returned. Send now while the offer is good.

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were plenty of blossoms, and I never saw bees do better on fruit-bloom.

I can not do without the American Bee Journal as long as I keep bees, which will probably not be many years more, as I am 71 years old.

S. HARPST.

Mercer Co., Pa., Dec. 31.

Prospect Fair For Next Season.

The honey crop last season was an entire failure in this part of Ohio.

Bees are enjoying a flight to-day. Mine appear to be all right, tho I had to feed for winter.

White clover is plentiful and the prospect is fair for the coming season.

G. C. ALLINGER.

Marion Co., Ohio, Jan. 10.

How to Sell Canded Honey.

Years ago I came to the conclusion that the proper way to dispose of extracted honey was to sell it in tin packages in the canded form, and I began putting up our honey for the winter trade in raised-cover tin pails, and for my trouble I met lots of opposition, but I determined that the battle must be fought along that line. I first had to overcome the prejudice to canded honey by guaranteeing my honey to be strictly pure, and that it would candy in cold weather. The next trouble was that the packages were too dear for my customers, and I began using 3-pound tin fruit-cans and sealing the lids with wax (grafting wax is best). I get 23 cents per can, or \$2.75 per dozen; this is for fall honey, mostly touch-me-not. I buy the cans by the gross, and stick on them a neat label. For the summer trade I use the one-pound glass jars to a small extent. I get \$1.32 per dozen for pound jars.

My crop of honey was 1,675 pounds of extracted honey from 63 colonies.

C. A. BUNCH.

Marshall Co., Ind., Dec. 28.

Wintering First-Rate.

There was not a blossom of white clover or linden the past season, and my bees did very little. They are wintering first-rate.

The thermometer is 8 degrees above zero this morning, and weather clear. We have had but little snow, and fine weather.

H. MESSER.

Green Co., Pa., Jan. 4.

Not Much Surplus Honey—Foul Brood.

The bees did not store much surplus last season. They did fine in the spring during maple, elm, box-elder and locust bloom, and also during fruit-bloom of all kinds. I expected to get a large amount of honey, but you know how often we are disappointed in our expectations, and I did not get over 25 pounds of surplus honey, all told. Swarming commenced the latter part of April and continued until June 2d. My bees never were in better condition for work, being very strong. I sold 40 colonies the latter part of May to a bee-keeper in this county, and he secured considerable honey.

I have about 50 colonies left, which are in good condition for winter. I winter my bees on the summer stands,

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The EASIEST TO RUN
because they have the best system of regulating temperature and moisture.
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BEE-KEEPERS!

Owing to my health, I am compelled to abandon the manufacture of the GOLDEN COMBINATION HIVE, and bee-keepers wishing a perfect sample hive, complete, will do well to order soon, as my large lot on hand will soon be exhausted. Write for prices and instructions, free.

J. A. GOLDEN, Reinersville, Ohio.

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Jan. 1, 1901.

Box 61.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Machinery FOR SALE.—Tension machine, doving machine, two-spindle shaper, saw-table, gauges and saws, shafting, pulleys and belting. FRED DALTON, Walker, Mo. 52A4t Please mention the Bee Journal.



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GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

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and they are always packed, summer and winter—"what will keep out the cold will keep out the heat," you know. The covers are sealed down tight, and soft-maple leaves are packed two inches in front of the hives, 4 to 5 inches at the sides and back, and 7 or 8 inches on the top of the cover. The outside cover is $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. All hives have good shingle covers projecting all around the ends and sides. I can put my hand in among the leaves on top of the hive in the coldest weather and it will be quite warm. I have had very little winter loss for a number of years, or since I got rid of foul brood.

I lost hundreds of colonies from foul brood. I bought some bees that had it, and once it got into the apiary I had a time of it. I did not then know what it was, but tried everything to get rid of it, and burned a great many colonies, hives and all. That was about 8 or 9 years ago, and I do not remember when I got rid of it.

Some of the old hives that were in use at that time were piled up, their covers put on after the bees were dead, and were left in the apiary. I cleaned out some of them two or three years ago and put new swarms into them. I boiled some of the frames so as to be on the safe side, and tried a few without boiling, and there was no difference—no signs of foul brood in either case—so I scraped all the old hives and frames and they are now in use. I sent specimens of the foul brood to A. I Root and Dr. Howard. I detested the odor of foul brood, but worked with it until I got rid of it.

D. C. MCLEOD.

Christian Co., Ill., Dec. 29.

Bees Did Poorly.

Bees did poorly in this neighborhood last season, but mine gathered enough for winter and stored an average surplus of 12 pounds per colony, amber extracted, from fall flowers.

May the American Bee Journal long prosper, and if bee-keepers can't afford to send in the dollar we might as well give up trying to keep bees.

S. O. LARSON.

Isanti Co., Minn., Dec. 31.

Report For the Season of 1900.

We run about 250 colonies for comb and extracted honey the past season, and averaged 50 pounds to the colony. We hope to do better in 1901.

We winter our bees on the summer stands with sawdust on top of the frames.

W. J. STEWART.

Utah Co., Utah, Dec. 31.

Aster as a Honey-Plant—Introducing Queens.

The honey-crop in 1900 was about as much of a failure as in 1899, if not worse, but we should be thankful for what little we did get, and hope for better things the coming season.

I began with two colonies, spring count, increased to five, and secured 198 pounds of honey.

I also had charge of an apiary which we began with 23 colonies, spring count, increased to 24, and secured 1,200 pounds of extracted honey, mostly from aster.

Mr. W. W. McNeal certainly gives

the aster a much-deserved good name on page 793 (1900). I would advise "Mississippi," page 783, to try this, as he says he is searching for good honey-plants. It has proven a boon to bee-keepers here. It comes into bloom the very last of September, and gives us a fair surplus, besides a force of young bees for winter, and bountiful winter stores. It granulates very quickly, however, especially when extracted; I have known it to granulate solid in 10 days, and when mixt with no other kind of honey it has much the appearance of lard.

Last June I received a tested queen from a noted queen-breeder in the East. She arrived all right, and I put her away until the next morning, as I was very busy at the time. The next morning I destroyed the reigning queen, and as I had so much work on hand I did not take time to separate the new one from her escorts, but pulled back the wire-cloth, exposing about an inch of candy, and set the cage on the top-bars of the hive. Some honey was coming in at the time, but I was also feeding them. I examined the hive 48 hours after the queen was released, but in a day or two when I looked again there were numerous bunches of queen-cells, but no queen to be seen.

J. WILEY MOUNTJOY.

Anderson Co., Ky., Dec. 22.

Bees in Good Condition—Swarming.

Bees went into winter quarters in this locality strong in numbers, and plentiful in stores. Most of them were left on the summer stands until late in November, owing to the mild weather. They stored an average of about 50 pounds per colony of surplus honey, also some colonies stored as high as 100 pounds—I think mine did, spring count.

In my apiary, some years ago, a large swarm issued in June; without making any attempt to cluster they put for the woods, which is but a stone's throw from my apiary. They went slowly, flying around the tops and bodies of the trees they past. I was quite certain they had a tree lookt up in which they

were intending to settle, and, sure enough, after going about 80 rods they settled about 60 or 70 feet from the ground in a pine-tree, which was about 3½ feet in diameter. The next morning I cut down the tree and safely hived the bees. Doesn't this look as tho they had this tree lookt up, and went directly from the hive to the tree?

The "Old Reliable" continues its weekly visits, and is a most welcome guest, freighted with so many good things. Long may it and its editor live to bless the fraternity which they represent.

L. ALLEN.

Clark Co., Wis., Jan. 5.

Bees Light in Stores.

Bees went into winter quarters light in stores, and I may have to feed them in the spring. I am wintering some in the cellar, and some in an open shed facing the south.

My eyesight is poor, and I can hardly see to read the Bee Journal any more, but I still keep some bees, and I don't like to give it up, as I can see to read it a little.

NOAH MILLER.

Iowa Co., Iowa, Jan. 8.

Poor Season for Bees in 1900.

I put 75 colonies of bees into the cellar last winter. One died of starvation, and 4 were queenless. I had 9 first and 3 second swarms, and 5 left the hive before I started to break them up. Some of the new colonies had about one pound of honey when I robbed them, and some of the old ones had very little honey. They had too many bees for so poor a season as the last was.

I took 700 pounds of comb honey from the supers, and have 266 pounds on hand yet.

I put 53 colonies into the cellar on Nov. 28th. The prospects for next season are good, provided we get plenty of snow to cover the clover, which showed up nicely last fall.

WM. DUESCHER.

Brown Co., Wis., Dec. 28.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Minnesota—The annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Bee-keepers' Association will be held at the court house in Winona, Jan. 23, 24, 1901. A very elaborate program has been arranged. It is intended to secure a chorus of girls to render several musical numbers, and it is expected that the attendance will be very large. Among other good things on the program are the following: Address by Pres. E. B. Huffman; Song, "Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom;" "Bee-Keeping as a Source of Pleasure and Profit," by E. B. Huffman; "Reminiscences of Bee-Keeping," by J. Turnbull; "Different Strains of Bees," by F. Oech; "Production of Section Honey," by W. K. Bates; "Rearing Queen-Bees," by E. B. Cornwell; "Wintering Bees Out-Doors," by Wm. Berthe; "Implements Used in Bee-Keeping," by J. M. Rietz; "How to Exhibit Honey," by Frank Yabuke; "Bee-Forage," by W. F. Martin; "Marketing Honey," by Peter Oech; "Managing an Apiary," by Phil Gardner; "Dividing Colonies of Bees," by Jas. M. Gates; and "Prevention of Swarming," by T. B. Rand. Winona, Minn. C. A. GILE, Sec.

Grow Rich, Mr. Farmer.—Every farmer is ambitious to put aside a snug sum for the later years. Well, that is just right; but why not grow rich double-quick. You can do it. How? By planting plenty of John A. Salzer's Seed Company's La Crosse, Wis., grown seeds. You see, Salzer breeds his seeds up to big yields, as the farmer breeds his cattle to their highest point of merit. The result is, Salzer's seeds sprout, grow, and produce enormously. Many a farmer's granaries had to be built larger, and his barns needed additions put on, on account of sowing Salzer's seeds: that's good, prosperous news. Please mention the American Bee Journal when writing.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The demand has fallen off very much of late, but prices have not declined to any great degree from those prevailing for the past 60 days, but any pressure to sell would cause a decline. Fancy white comb, 16c; No. 1, 15c; amber and travel-stained white, 13@14c; dark and buckwheat, 10@11c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; amber, 7@7½c; buckwheat and other dark grades, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 28c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 21.—Honey market firm, demand steady. Fancy white comb, 24-section case, \$3.50 to \$3.75; 12-section case, \$1.90 to \$2.00; amber, case, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Extracted, white, 8@9c; supply fair; receipts and demand good. Beeswax, 22@30c. Demand fair.

W. R. CROMWELL PRODUCE CO.,
Successors to C. C. Clemons & Co.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—Honey market is very quiet and unsatisfactory. The various lots here must be cut sharply to sell. Fancy, 15@16c; fair to good, 10@14c, but prices are shaded according to the case. No extracted wanted. Beeswax quiet at 25@28c.

BATTERSON & Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Fancy white, 17@18c; No. 1, 16@17c; No. 2, 14@15c; mixt, 13@14c; buckwheat, 12½@13½c. Extracted, white, 8@8½c; mixt, 7@7½c.

Honey market slow with light stock, but selling at concessions, especially on extracted, which have been holding too high everywhere.,

H. R. WRIGHT.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Fancy No. 1 white in cartons, 17c; A No. 1, 16c; No. 1, 15@16c, with a fairly good demand. Absolutely no call for dark honey this year. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; light amber, 7@7½c. Beeswax, 27c.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The market for comb honey here is becoming a little bare, altho higher prices are not obtainable. Fancy white comb sells for 16c; lower grades do not want to sell at all. Extracted is selling slow; amber for 5½ and higher; fancy white clover brings 8@8½c. Beeswax, 28c.

C. H. W. WEBER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Fancy white, 15@16c; No. 1 white, 14c; No. 2 white 12@13c; amber, 12c; buckwheat, 10@11c. Extracted in fairly good demand at 7½@8c for white, and 7c for amber; off grades and Southern in barrels at from 65@75c per gallon, according to quality. Not much demand for extracted buckwheat as yet. Some little selling at 5½@6c. Beeswax firm at 28 cents.

Demand continues good for comb honey; supply fairly good. Extracted in fair demand with enough supply to meet requirements.

HILDETH & SEGELKEN.

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—Fancy white comb, 15@16c; No. 1, 13@14c; dark and amber, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; amber and dark, 6@7c. Beeswax, 26@28c.

M. H. HUNT & SON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—White comb 13@14 cents; amber, 11½@12½c; dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; light amber, 6½@7½c; amber, 5½@6½c. Beeswax, 26@28c.

Stocks of all descriptions are light, and values are being as a rule well maintained at the quoted range. Firmness is naturally most pronounced on light amber and water white honey, the latter being in very scanty supply.

HONEY MARKET.—We may have a customer within a short distance of you who wants your honey or beeswax. We are in close touch with all the markets; therefore write us regarding your crop, stating quantity, quality, and lowest cash price. References—Either Bank here for any business man in this city.

THOS. C. STANLEY & SON, Fairfield, Ill.

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Alsike Clover	90c	1.70	3.75	7.00
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How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

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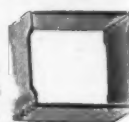
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